

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA  
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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695 Chasta Costa	695 Chasta Costa	695 Chasta Costa
695 01 p <sup>01</sup> 30	19 gamma	[i-bar] <sup>63</sup>
695 02 t-aspirated <sup>02</sup>	20 x-labialized	[upsilon] <sup>64</sup>
695 03 t-ejective <sup>02</sup>	22 m	[schwa-nasalized] <sup>65</sup>
695 04 t <sup>02</sup>	23 m-glottalized <sup>04</sup> 31	55 a
695 05 k-ejective	[m-postglottalized] <sup>60</sup>	[o-open] <sup>66</sup>
695 06 k	24 n <sup>02</sup>	56 a-nasalized
695 07 k-ejective-labialized	[n-syllabic] <sup>61</sup>	57 u
695 08 k-labialized	25 n-glottalized <sup>02</sup> 04 31	[o]
695 10 t/s-ejective <sup>03</sup>	26 l <sup>02</sup>	(free)
695 11 t/s-retroflex-ejective	27 l-fricative <sup>02</sup> 06	58 u-nasalized
695 12 t/s-hacek-aspirated	[t/l-fricative] <sup>62</sup>	59 yod
695 13 t/s-hacek-ejective	28 glottal stop	[yod-nasalized] <sup>68</sup>
695 14 t/s-hacek	29 h	60 w <sup>32</sup>
695 15 s		61 i-long
695 16 s-retroflex	51 i	62 i-long-nasalized
695 17 s-hacek	52 i-nasalized	63 e-mid-long
695 18 x	53 e-mid	64 a-long
	54 schwa	65 a-long-nasalized
		66 u-long
		67 u-long-nasalized

- 695 \$a Chasta Costa \$A Smith River Athapascan \$b Tolowa \$d Athapascan \$e NW California \$f 25 \$g Merritt Ruhlen \$g Jim Lorentz (review) \$g John Crothers (editor)
- 695 \$a Bright, Jane O. \$b 1964 \$c The Phonology of Smith River Athapaskan (Tolowa) \$d IJAL 30:2.101-107 \$q informant(s) \$r summer
- 695 \$a ACCENT \$A "There exists clear evidence of a system of pitch accent or tone, with at least two degrees of prominence." "a) All monosyllabic utterances...have high pitch. b) Every utterance has at least one high pitch. c) There are no polysyllabic utterances containing all high or all low pitches. d) Within a word...the maximum number of high pitches is two." Considered to be a "pitch-accent system." (p.104)
- 695 \$a SYLLABLE \$A (C)CV(:)C \$A CV occurs rarely. CCV:C does not occur. (p.104)
- 695 01 \$A /p/ is occasionally pronounced with slight voicing." (p.102)
- 695 02 \$A The point of articulation is described simply as "apical" for /t, n, l/. [MR]
- 695 03 \$A /t/s-ejective/ is described as "a glottalized blade-alveolar affricate." (p.102)
- 695 04 \$A The glottalized nasals generally consist of "the plain nasal followed by [glottal stop] and a repetition of the plain nasal."
- 695 06 \$A Bright uses the term "continuant" for both lateral phonemes and the fricatives /s, s-hacek/, etc.
- 695 30 \$A /p/ "occurs relatively seldom." (p.102)
- 695 31 \$A The glottalized nasals do not occur syllable initial.
- 695 32 \$A There is "a morphophonemic alternation of /w/ with /gamma/ in first person plural forms." (p.103)

- 695 60    \$A /m-glottalized/ is realized as [m-postglottalized] before an alveolar or palatoalveolar fricative.
- 695 61    \$A /n/ is syllabic "before consonants, either after pause (utterance-initially) or after consonants or doubled vowels (utterance-medially)." (p.103)
- 695 62    \$A /l-fricative/ is realized as [t/l-fricative] "after vowels." (p.103)
- 695 63    \$A /schwa/ is realized as [i-bar] "in the environment of dental and palatal sibilants and affricates." (p.102)
- 695 64    \$A /schwa/ is realized as [upsilon] "before velars." (p.102)
- 695 65    \$A /schwa/ is nasalized "before nasal consonants." (p.102)
- 695 66    \$A /a/ is realized as [o-open] "following palatals and velars." (p.102)
- 695 68    \$A /yod/ is nasalized "after nasalized vowels in the same syllable." (p.102)